THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscription by Mail, (per year) $10 00
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☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

FURTHER NOMINATIONS.

Ex-Congressman Nunn for Ecuador—Nominations Withdrawn—The Virginia Election—Favorable Condition of the Finances—No Exchange of Bonds for National Banks—Confirmations—The Indian Appointments—Consul Discharged for "Kleptomania"—Gen. Burbridge Discharged—The Tax on Brokers' Capital.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1869.

Additional Nominations.

The nominations to-day were sixty in number, making an aggregate of six hundred and fifty-four civil appointments sent in since the extra session began last week Monday. It is possible a few more may be laid before the Senate to-morrow, although every body understands the business is practically closed. It will be seen that Nunn, ex-Congressman from Tennessee, gets the mission to Ecuador in place of Russell, of Pennsylvania, nominated last week and now withdrawn at his request, because he found he could not be confirmed. Wetmore, a Pottsylvania Republican, is nominated for Admiral Porter's request for the Manchester consulate, who could not have been confirmed, was withdrawn, and Brancomb, of Missouri, gets the place. Richardson, late Speaker of the Tennessee Assembly, who wanted the Consulship at Teddo, turns up at Leghs, for which Stephens was yesterday rejected. Rose is transferred from the mission to Costa Rica to that of Nicaragua, vice Partridge of Maryland, transferred to Venezuela.

Reconstruction at Virginia.

The President hopes before the end of the week to get ready his order for an election in Virginia, the time for which will probably be fixed to the last week of May or first week in June. The conservatives of that State are to hold a convention in Richmond next week Tuesday and Wednesday to determine what actions they shall take in the coming contest. The radical Republicans are going to nominate Governor Walker for re-election, and Gen. Terry, colored man, for Lieutenant-Governor, while the moderate Republicans will run Walker for the first position, and have not selected their second ticket. Some prominent Richmond bolters of the Conservatives will join the moderate Republicans for Walker against Wells. It is said Underwood will apply next winter for one of the new Circuit Judgeships.

Financial Affairs.

The condition of the Treasury is regarded as very promising. The receipts from the Internal revenue and customs are considerably in advance of last year's estimates. The estimates of Commissioner Wells for the revenue were one hundred millions, and the receipts to this date are one hundred and twelve millions, with ten weeks remaining of the fiscal year, for which the receipts cannot be less than fifty millions. The total will reach the aggregate at least ten or twelve millions in excess of Wells's estimate.

Exchange of Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided not to allow National Banks to make an exchange of bonds deposited as security for circulation.

Confirmations.

The executive session of the Senate heard Garrett Davis for over an hour against the San Juan Treaty, and then took up the calendar and confirmed forty or fifty nominations, to which there was no objection, among them Governor Harriman for the Boston Naval Office, and Barron, of Wisconsin, as Fifth Auditor.

Reappointments.

The nominations of Kelly for the New York postoffice, and McElrath for General Appraiser in New York, are reappointments, and will be confirmed.

Report of Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Sumner reported favorably upon Russell Jones for the Belgian Mission, but against Joe Brazil, and Carlisle, for Sweden. The nominations of Partridge, for Venezuela, Baxter, for Honduras, Delong, for sandwich Islands, Hualbut, for Bolivia, and Sanford, for Portugal, are still before the Committee.

The Indian Appointments

Could not be got ready to-day, and as the senate has agreed to adjourn for some time between Thursday noon and Friday noon, the whole matter will go over to next week. Some of the orthodox Quakers had an interview with Commissioner Parker to-day, and it is now certain that a good many of the sits will be appointed from that party, and the probabilities are, as indicated last night, the whole country from Kansas to Arizona, through Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska and Dacotah will be filled almost entirely with this class of men.

Resignations.

The President to-day made the first removal of his own appointees: Cox, of Philadelphia, one of the leading men in the Union League, was nominated last week and confirmed on Friday, as Consul at Leghorn. The President to-day learned that he had been caught in what a newspaper telegram of last night, from Philadelphia, called "a deep game," and at once removed him and appointed Howard, another Pennsylvanian, in his place.

The Brokers' Case.

The case of the Government against the New York brokers, which is made a test case for the whole country, was argued to-day before Commissioner Delano and his Collector, Ex-Assessor Webster appeared and presented grounds on which he held that the money used by brokers should be taxed as capital and they replied by counsel.

Gen. Burbridge Discharged.

The case of Gen. Burbridge came up again this afternoon, and after brief consideration he was unconditionally discharged.

The Chicago Collectorship.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended to the President the removal of George Scales, Collector of Customs at Chicago, and the appointment of General Julius White. The President does not indicate how soon he will act in the case.

Colored Men as Clerks.

Two colored men, one of them the son of Frederick Douglass and the other Gaddsberry, N. C., were to-day appointed to clerkships in the Treasury by Secretary Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The President to-day sent in the following nominations to the Senate:

Alexander K. Nunn, of Tennessee, Minister to Ecuador; C. N. Riste, of Texas, Minister to Nicaragua; James Q. Howard, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at Mexico; Lucius C. Morrill, of Maine, Consul at Bermuda; Aaron Seely, of York, Consul at Nuevitas; Thomas Hamilton, A. Houghton, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats; Isaac P. Gray, Governor of Indiana, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; H. Richardson, of Iowa, Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen; Edward M. Maxwell, superintendent of Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

Postmasters—John S. Schherd, Bloomington, Ill.; R. J. Adams, Pontiac, Ill.; Morlain A. Steele, Shreveisburg, Pa.; H. P. Bankson, Warren, Pa.; Frank M. Eastman, Butler, Pa.; Wm. Kent, Greensburg, Pa.; Jos. Hill, Carlisle, Pa.; Sam'l Bantler Washington, Penn.; Jos. L. Leidiger, H. Tierney Clinton, Iowa; Jas. Dickinson, Adna; James M. Morris, Albia, Ia.; Edward Ashe, Jasper, Ia.; Wm. Morrison, Cedar Falls, Iowa; James Kelly, New York City; Moses A. Fitkin, Albany, New York; Ebenezer E. Sadler, Sandusky, O.; Wm. P. Wheland, Milton, Pa.; Daniel Sumstine, Weston, Minn.; G. B. Fleming, Charlotte, Mich.

P. S. Richards, of Tennessee, Consul at Leeds; Charles B. Branscomb, of Missouri, Consul at Manchester; Jay T. Howard, Consul at Liverpool; Geo. L. Avery, of Kentucky, Consul at Leghlen at Madrid.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—Jos. Brooks, Second District Arkansas.

Appraiser of Merchandise—Thomas Mellvaine, New York, reappointed.

UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, which usually meets in Washington, will convene at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on the 30th of June.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

The new organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau has been under consideration by the Commissioner and his Assistants, went into effect to-day. Various branches of the office were divided into three prominent divisions.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There was a very large crowd of visitors at the Executive Mansion this morning. The doors of the President's office being opened until twelve o'clock, those present availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining interviews. Among those who had personal interviews were Senator Cattell, Hamilton, Fish, Governor Morton, Thayer, Schurz, Cragin, Leslie, Leslie, Morton, Thayer, Schurz, Cragin, Wilson, Fenton, Nye and Lorenzo. Robert Wilson paid a brief visit to the President. The cabinet met at noon, all present except Mr. Borie.

TREASURY CLERKS.

About one hundred clerks so far have been discharged from the third auditor's office, and forty new appointments made, two of whom are colored men. One is Robert R. Douglass, a son of Fred. Douglass, and the other is James H. O'Hara, who was clerk in the North Carolina Constitutional Convention. The rush of visitors at the appointment office of the Treasury was tremendous to-day.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Charles Lyman, of Vermont, who has occupied a desk in the Dead Letter Office since 1861, has been appointed the superintendent.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Ross took the floor, and read a long personal explanation, characterizing the account of his interview with the President as false exaggerations, but denouncing the President's removal of men from office merely because opposed to him in politics. He said he did not want now a vindication of his course during the past year, and that the universal support of the people justified him, and he should not be timid nor subservient.

The state took up Mr. Edmunds's resolution fixing the day to adjourn sine die on Thursday of next week. A debate ensued, in which Sherman objected to the limitation, saying they could not get through the business by that time, and Morton, Howard and Sumner objected to their views to the contrary. The resolution passed with the modification of omitting Thursday.

The senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

SENATOR ROSE EXPLAINS.

Senator Rose, in his speech in the Senate today, said the statements of his interview with the President were grossly incorrect and slanderous, and had been greatly to the parties interested in manufacturing public opinion against him, who were witnesses to the interview. In simple justice to the President, he (R.) must say he did not say on the occasion referred to, no word inconsistent with the strictest rules of propriety and decorum were uttered by either party to the interview. During the interview was sought by him not for the purpose of importuning the President to appoint or not to appoint any one, but simply to inform him of that purpose, and had no design at all in that regard. He (R.) was opposed to the general sweeping removals of Radical Republicans in the States, whose only offence in the estimation of the Executive was that whereas they were honest in their efforts to support the last year and a half, in which presumptive evidence existed that there was a Johnson man. He proceeded at length to criticise the removals of Republicans, which had been made in his State. A portion of the charges against him were false, and the President had rescinded the summary dismissal of Republican office holders on mere charges of party malfeasance in office, and that the charges the men making them knew to be in many instances the basest slanderous. He charged that of the how appointed negro sergeant-at-arms, who had driven the soldiers who fought against the rebellion, but in their stead men had been appointed to do the work of the rebellion, and that he (Rose) could not consent to be silent on this subject

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1869.

THE name of Mr. A. L. RUSSELL, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, which was sent to the United States Senate on Saturday, for the Ecuador mission, has been withdrawn at his own request. We are not without hope that the position will be tendered to Judge SHANNON, of this city, who, to the last moment, held Judge SHELLABARGER a neck-and-neck race for the mission to Portugal.

WE may prepare to resign ourselves to a political novel, showing up the corruption of American politics, from the pen of ANN S. STEPHENS. Nothing else will ease ANN'S mind. Her son EDWARD, who was nominated for the Leeds Consulate, has just been rejected by an almost unanimous vote. If ANN'S second volume of the Life of A. J. is not completely blocked out, perhaps she might wedge in a chapter on the corruption, attending the confirmation of Consular appointments.

THE activity at our Navy Yards and the orders for sending iron-clads and other vessels to sea, doubtless has a meaning, and perhaps a deeper one than most people are aware of. Bearing in mind that the head of the Government is a great General, with positive ideas, and not likely to make false motions, the suggestion that the demand on Spain for reparation for the *Lizzie Major* outrage, if not speedily acceded to, will be followed by heavy blows, is not wholly improbable. Are we to have war with Spain?

THE Republican County Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday, fixed the number of nominating conventions, and the time for holding them. There will be three conventions—Judicial, Legislative and County, and all will be held on the same day, Tuesday, June first. The primary meetings will be held on the last Saturday in May, when two delegates will be chosen to each convention. The Judicial Convention will nominate candidates for the two vacant Judgeships, and delegates to the State Convention. The Legislative Convention will nominate a candidate to fill the unexpired term of ex-Senator EMERY and six Representatives, while the County Convention will nominate for the remaining offices. The Committee passed a resolution protesting against credits to Allegheny county with the mission to Ecuador, as Col. RUSSELL had not resided here for some years. A resolution indorsing the official course of Senator EMERY was also adopted.

IT is gratifying to know that Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, of New York, appreciates his position as the conductor of an influential political journal at something like its proper value. He not only declined the office tendered him, but in response to a letter from Secretary BOUTWELL, urging him to reconsider his declination, Mr. DANA reiterated his refusal, and then remarked:

"The Treasury is not an office of responsibility as the conductor of an independent journal. I am persuaded that to abandon it or neglect it for the performance of a merely official duty would be, for one of more or less importance. Nor is it certain that I could, under the circumstances, accept the offered administration of the Treasury Department without serious embarrassment and discomfort, and, I am almost unwilling, that I could do an injustice by the most zealous and conscientious effort to secure the honest collection of the customs."

That has the right sound, and rejecting the idea that Mr. DANA would have accepted had the office been more to his taste and ambition, we heartily rejoice that he has laid down an example sadly needed in these days of office-seeking, and at the same time vindicated the character of his profession. We trust the day will come around in this country when an office seeking editor, especially from Executive power, will be as great an anomaly as a corrupt judge is believed to be, elsewhere than in New York City.

We all know that a great deal of money is expended at every Presidential election, for what is called legitimate expenses, but we do not know that an attempt has ever been made until recently to give an official statement of the collections and disbursements. This has been done by a subcommittee of the "Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee," in a report submitted to the full committee. The amount of cash received by this committee during the last political campaign was $64,206.

New York contributed $9,399; Massachusetts, $6,935; Ohio, $5,110; New Hampshire, $5,035; Michigan, $4,985; Pennsylvania, $4,736; Virginia, $4,000; and so down to Nevada, the same having given but $50, and Rhode Island but $25. Of the $64,206 received, $60,000 was in greenbacks, and some money was received from postmasters and others in telegraphic offices. The expenses in hiring Federal officers, and circulating campaign documents was $59,780. Each of the Congressional districts contributed from $1,000, and the transportation of voters from Washington to the State of Nevada, to vote at the State election in October, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, cost $1,650. Other items are scattering. The expenses of the campaign, so far as the National Committee was concerned, is $60,000, the documents distributed were of about the same number, the most passing some in German and in French, and making in all 40,000,000 pages.

We like this idea of a full statement of the financial operations of political committees. There is no sense in shrouding such disbursements with an air of mystery that many politicians deem the perfection of political wisdom. The expenses raised above are all perfectly legitimate, and will bear the closest scrutiny.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

There is little use in continually calling attention to the degeneracy of the times as seen in legislative corruption—every year growing worse and worse—if the people fail to apply the only remedy, which they hold in their own hands. It is the constant boast of those who engineer Conventions and make tickets that party discipline will carry almost any candidate through, and that, in nine cases out of ten, be the dissatisfaction ever so great, it will end in nothing worse than growls, and nobody hurt. Whatever truth there is in this boast, it cannot be denied that it is because the people have chosen to have it so. It comes round, therefore, that the people have themselves to blame for being annually outraged by a corrupt Legislature passing all manner of iniquitous laws, making our legislative halls a market house for buying and selling representatives. The question, who is responsible, is easily answered. Even now party leaders who make brokerage of the offices, by packing conventions and engineering nominations, are busy at their old game, not doubting that hereafter, as heretofore, the people, after the usual amount of fault finding and the customary threats of doing all sorts of wonderful things in order to break up the abominable practice, will fall into line and thus accord another term to the corruptionists. The responsibility rests with those who do fall in and afford the help which is necessary to a repetition of the corruption and outrages which annually cause the land to be filled with curses. The circumstances attending elections for the last few years have been exceptional. An unprecedented state of things has existed in the paramount necessity imposed by great issues which measurably are dead and will no longer compel men to tolerate and sanction a thousand evils which though great were minor ones compared to the overshadowing one springing out of the rebellion, and which it was the duty of every patriot to combat. There has, therefore, been some excuse, and there is perhaps a sufficient reason why legislative corruption has not been rebuked by the swift and certain defeat of the plans of corrupt leaders who have participated in these wrongs behind a holy cause. But times have changed. That cause is now secure. The time is now fully come for curing the evils which have become well nigh unbearable, and to cure which it is the imperative duty of patriots to combine together. We are sincerely thankful that there are signs that the days of mere growling are drawing to a close, and that we are entering on a period when the unfair doing of Conventions, engineered in the interest of corrupt leaders, will not be supported; when the discipline which has heretofore availed to whip everybody into line will prove no better than a rope of sand. While the overshadowing issues of the war were not yet disposed of, the very patriotism and virtue of the people, through the acts of designing leaders and engineers, were made to bring curses on the country. In the triumph of the principles involved in those issues has been secured the opportunity for applying the only remedy that can be devised for the degeneracy of the times—the independent action of the people, and a refusal, out and out, and from the start, to be coerced into any nomination that is not fit to be made. The more fully it is realized that the people will take their remedy, and that no improper nomination will be supported, the less danger there will be of any occasion for the independent action necessary to crush out unfair Convention doings. Your leaders and engineers will go no farther than they think they can whip the people into backing them. The whole thing is with the people, and the leaders and engineers should be powerful only in conformity with the popular will. The machinery whereby Conventions are run and nominations made is all in the hands of the people, and the evils that afflict them are the necessary and perhaps just penalty for neglecting to work it. It is the old story of the primary meetings attended almost solely by the leaders and engineers, and scarcely ever by those who have the most at stake, and are eternally complaining that nominations are bad, legislation corrupt and matters in general outrageous. If ever there is a remedy somebody must apply it, and under our Republican system, there is no other remedy than that which we the people ourselves possess. To successfully apply it, we must either take the control of conventions or give notice that no improper candidates will be supported, and after having given it, *live up to it*. If we read the public mind aright, this action the people are preparing resolutely to adopt.

ENGLAND'S RESPONSE.

England has been heard from on the rejection of the Alabama Treaty. Lord STANLEY, speaking not without authority, says he relies in the good sense of the American people—which is the best thing he could place his faith in—and don't believe there is going to be serious trouble, but if anything of the sort should arise, England, he says, will let the outside world see how she looks when she "shows a united front." When his Lordship spoke, the real position of the United States, as described in Mr. SUMNER'S speech, was not fully known to him, otherwise he would, perhaps, have spoken in a less confident tone. The London *Times*, however, writes under a pretty positive intimation as to our position, and, personating the British Lion, shows its teeth charmingly. The Treaty Trouble, says the *Times*, England's duty will simply be to abstain altogether from further overtures, and let any proposals for a renewal of negotiations proceed from the American Government." In such an event, negotiations are not likely to proceed at once, but the whole matter will be suffered to rest till a moment when pay for all damages will be taken "in kind." If England can afford to wait, certainly we should not be in a hurry. By this time the *Times* has probably suffered a grievous disappointment, for in the article here quoted from it expresses its total disbelief that "President GRANT'S government contemplates a course of action so unfriendly and offensive" as that which has since been proclaimed as the policy of the Administration. Should, however, such a policy be pressed on England, she would "know how to treat it." All of this means that the British Lion is disposed to be furious, and that the relations between the two countries are about to become uncommonly interesting.

HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, has written a letter to the editor of a Methodist (Southern) paper, published in Atlanta, Ga., in which he develops some notable views on the subject of the abolition of slavery. He believes that it could only have been accomplished, as it was, by the "fire and sword of war." This is a frank confession that the conscience of the South would never have rebelled against the sin of human slavery, and is confirmed by the fact that for more than thirty years prior to the election of Mr. LINCOLN in 1860, the united efforts of Southern leaders were for the extension of the institution into the free Territories of the West, and the outlying territory of Texas. Mr. WISE on this point says:

"The long agitation of the question of slavery, its history before the war, and the war itself, convinced me that all earthly power, North and South, combined to be by the Almighty hand of Providence, God knew no other way to abolish slavery in the South without horrors—that nothing short of *fire and sword, of war and the scaffold* would do it. And when the Northern States, on the contrary, in a country governed, as the United States, in the form of constitutional republics, whether by a written or unwritten law, by no degree in normal times could Congress ever have abolished slavery and the States would never have consented emancipation by peaceful means, without the exercise of the treaty-making power, and obtaining new slave territory in exchange, or by the *right of property in slaves*, and it is time that the South was informed that by far the greater and better portion of the Southern people fought for no other or more precious than the constitutional privileges of being masters of slaves."

Harper's Weekly then insists that this "respectable portion of the Southern people" *fought solely for the right of self-government*. "They were," he says, "willing to emancipate the slaves in their own time and own way, but were not willing to allow Congress to regulate their domestic government and concerns for them, either as to slavery or anything else." Yet even all this willingness is by no means not a contested point, and Governor WISE'S admission that nothing short of fire and sword, of war and its blood and violence could emancipate the slaves? The impartial historian of the future will write that self-government was only the pretext, and that slavery was the cause of the rebellion.

MR. GREELEY is proving that he is the philosopher he has been represented. After considering everything, General GRANT, the Editor of the *Tribune* announces, has secured him "to act as model, exemplar, pattern, fugleman, in the great and growing army of disappointed office-seekers—to be their guide, philosopher and friend," in circumstances peculiarly tying to temper and department." Whereupon Mr. GREELEY, overflowing with "balm for the wounded," addresses words of consolation and advice to his "comrades in adversity, brethren of the sore-head persuasion," wherein he assures them that "the world is not all a dreary waste—republics are not especially ungrateful—General GRANT is not a perverse, undiscriminating blockhead—the country is not going to the demolition bowwows, although we have not been provided with office. On the contrary, suns will shine and waters dance, flowers will bloom and birds warble joyously as though we had bored harder or button-holed more adroitly, and wormed our way up to the places whence more fortunate aspirants are now grinning down at us in glad exultation and measureless content." From this and much more, in the same philosophical strain, we infer that the *Tribune* Editor would have accepted, if he did not expect the British Mission, the Postmaster Generalship, or some other hard working position, in which he might have been useful to his country. That General GRANT did not see things in that light is a source of regret to many besides Mr. GREELEY.

Musical and Dramatic.

We summarize a few items, theatrical and musical: Nillson is to be succeeded at the Grand Opera House, New York, by Patti; the indomitable Fisk gets her for $1,500 a night, but not until 1872. John Brougham is playing this week in Detroit, but comes to Pittsburgh next; he goes to California early in June. Jefferson is to play an engagement at Booth's Theater, New York, this summer; he is to get $500 a night, and half over expenses of the matinee. Miss Bateman announces a farewell engagement of fourteen nights at the Haymarket, London, in June; she then comes to the United States. Lotta commences at Philadelphia next week; she goes to California this summer, and on the way will delight the citizens of Salt Lake. Brignoli and his wandering minstrels are on a tour through the large towns and cities of the South, and when they were last at Augusta, Georgia, Lucille Western is at Salt Lake City. Hackett, who was to have opened at McVicker's, Chicago, this week, is too ill to travel.

KENTUCKY refused to admit negroes to testify in criminal cases. The *Courier-Journal* begins to perceive that the refusal was not only unjust, but that the State is reaping the reward of the injustice. It is something to see in Kentucky the idea dawning that equality in civil rights is a necessity. Nothing but the growth of this idea could induce the journal in question to say that, "for reasons in the light of which the aged and the young, the rich and the poor, the ignorant and the intelligent, the weak and the strong, are all equal, the property in slaves, and it is time that the South was informed that by far the greater and better portion of the Southern people fought for no other or more precious than the constitutional privileges of being masters of slaves."

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Musical and Dramatic.

We summarize a few items, theatrical and musical: Nillson is to be succeeded at the Grand Opera House, New York, by Patti; the indomitable Fisk gets her for $1,500 a night, but not until 1872. John Brougham is playing this week in Detroit, but comes to Pittsburgh next; he goes to California early in June. Jefferson is to play an engagement at Booth's Theater, New York, this summer; he is to get $500 a night, and half over expenses of the matinee. Miss Bateman announces a farewell engagement of fourteen nights at the Haymarket, London, in June; she then comes to the United States. Lotta commences at Philadelphia next week; she goes to California this summer, and on the way will delight the citizens of Salt Lake. Brignoli and his wandering minstrels are on a tour through the large towns and cities of the South, and when they were last at Augusta, Georgia, Lucille Western is at Salt Lake City. Hackett, who was to have opened at McVicker's, Chicago, this week, is too ill to travel.

KENTUCKY refused to admit negroes to testify in criminal cases. The *Courier-Journal* begins to perceive that the refusal was not only unjust, but that the State is reaping the reward of the injustice. It is something to see in Kentucky the idea dawning that equality in civil rights is a necessity. Nothing but the growth of this idea could induce the journal in question to say that, "for reasons in the light of which the aged and the young, the rich and the poor, the ignorant and the intelligent, the weak and the strong, are all equal, the property in slaves, and it is time that the South was informed that by far the greater and better portion of the Southern people fought for no other or more precious than the constitutional privileges of being masters of slaves."

Harper's Weekly then insists that this "respectable portion of the Southern people" *fought solely for the right of self-government*. "They were," he says, "willing to emancipate the slaves in their own time and own way, but were not willing to allow Congress to regulate their domestic government and concerns for them, either as to slavery or anything else." Yet even all this willingness is by no means not a contested point, and Governor WISE'S admission that nothing short of fire and sword, of war and its blood and violence could emancipate the slaves? The impartial historian of the future will write that self-government was only the pretext, and that slavery was the cause of the rebellion.

MR. GREELEY is proving that he is the philosopher he has been represented. After considering everything, General GRANT, the Editor of the *Tribune* announces, has secured him "to act as model, exemplar, pattern, fugleman, in the great and growing army of disappointed office-seekers—to be their guide, philosopher and friend," in circumstances peculiarly tying to temper and department." Whereupon Mr. GREELEY, overflowing with "balm for the wounded," addresses words of consolation and advice to his "comrades in adversity, brethren of the sore-head persuasion," wherein he assures them that "the world is not all a dreary waste—republics are not especially ungrateful—General GRANT is not a perverse, undiscriminating blockhead—the country is not going to the demolition bowwows, although we have not been provided with office. On the contrary, suns will shine and waters dance, flowers will bloom and birds warble joyously as though we had bored harder or button-holed more adroitly, and wormed our way up to the places whence more fortunate aspirants are now grinning down at us in glad exultation and measureless content." From this and much more, in the same philosophical strain, we infer that the *Tribune* Editor would have accepted, if he did not expect

MR. MOTLEY IN ENGLAND.

His Great Abilities Freely Conceded—The Fact Recognized that he will be the Representative of a Powerful Executive.

The London *Times*, of April 6th, announces the recall of Beverly Johnson and the appointment of Mr. John Lothrop Motley as American Minister, in a column article. Of Mr. Motley, personally, the *Times* has this to say:

"Mr. Motley will come to a country which knows, and where he is well known. He is no stranger in Europe, like many of the eminent political men of the United States, who first form a real acquaintance with the Old World when they visit it as an official capacity. Mr. Motley's feelings toward England are, no doubt, those of well-educated Americans. A man in whom the historical sentiment is strong, the larger part of whose life has been spent in investigating the past, can hardly fail to be in some sort well disposed to the old country. This tendency is naturally strengthened by a kindred delight of English society, and the remembrance of many cordial friendships. Mr. Motley's reputation as a distinguished man of letters, no less than his diplomatic position, will insure him a hearty welcome in this country. There is therefore no type of Minister whom we would receive more gladly than the literary statesman and the scholar. Mr. Motley, however, would be the first to admit that in him, as most of us, the man who has decided opinions on the matters in dispute between us and the American people may be a social or literary, but not a political success. Whatever may be said of the historical prejudices, he is, as far as actual politics are concerned, a thoroughly representative of the Northern republicans."

The Times was not aware at the date of its article of the fate in store for the Alabama treaty negotiated by Mr. Johnson, but premising that it would be rejected, it says:

"We may expect that to Mr. Motley an earnest and uncompromising supporter of the Union cause, we are said to be destined the honor of closing his countrymen. In the matter of the Alabama claims his predecessor will not be likely to be alloyed by any weakness for us."

It thinks quite correctly that Mr. Motley will prove a blessing or an order very unlike Mr. Johnson, who is described as "a genial but indefatigable speechmaker." But the gain in securing Mr. Motley as a representative of American sentiments, lies in the fact, as the *Times* admits, that he is one who has "*well understood on both sides of the ocean to say only what the great mass of his countrymen really mean.*" This Mr. Beverly Johnson, in his numberless speeches, signally failed to do, and the *Times* shows that the English people are beginning to appreciate the fact. In conclusion, the *Times* welcomes Mr. Motley, "not only as an old friend, but as one who has the confidence of a really powerful Executive, and of the most powerful political party in the United States."

The *Daily News*, after referring to the fact that Messrs. Sumner, Greeley and Hoar had been spoken of in connection with the English mission, says:

"But it was known to be the feeling of the President, no less than the general voice of the North, that Mr. Motley should have a choice between returning to Vienna and remaining at home. In the circumstances of the latter post would, we believe, be regarded with satisfaction in both countries. Mr. Motley will not come among us as a stranger. For Americans and no writer of history has warmer personal friends among our literary men."

The London *Telegraph* declines to express any opinion as to Mr. Motley's diplomatic abilities, but says:

"Americans will assuredly have no cause to complain that their country is not represented worthily. To high character, distinguished manners, and literary reputation of the first order, Mr. Motley adds a literary experience of foreign lands. Mr. Motley adds a literary reputation of the first order. Nor will Mr. Motley's appointment be less agreeable to us than to the early Johnson's retirement. We say this with no unfriendliness to the late Minister from the North—in so far as he has erred—through an excess of devotion to a premature good will between England and the United States."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Rip Van Winkle is no longer a myth. There is a man in one of the Paris Hospitals who has been enjoying a quiet nap for the past six months. The Paris doctors begrudge this happy individual his repose. They and the nurses, who should have turned his pillow once in a while and changed the bed clothes, have been engaged in sticking pins into the body of the happy man, and otherwise endeavoring to disturb his slumbers. He has thus far been callous to all annoyances of this kind, and continues to snore away as assiduously and loudly as ever.

Chicago received from licenses for the fiscal year ending April 1, $272,585, of this sum the drinking saloons paid nearly two-thirds, or $170,515. These figures do not differ very much from the liquor licenses collected in Allegheny county.

A spirited war is going on between a Boston and a New York publishing house, both of high repute, on the question of right to certain of Berthold Auerbach's works. Minister Bancroft, at Berlin, has informed the New York house by writing a letter stating that Roberts Brothers had no authority from Auerbach to advertise or publish his works. The Messrs. Roberts responded to Mr. Bancroft in a very fair letter, saying in effect he should mind his own business.

The *Chicago Republican*, alluding to the recent defalcation of a grain warehouse man in New York, says: "Aside from the pitiful feature on the fact that, although during the past ten years Chicago warehousemen have handled more grain than has been received in any other city in the world, not a single case of this kind has occurred." This is hardly necessary —who ever doubted the commercial morality of Chicago?

The French have a proverb about a "green Christmas and a white Easter." This season it has been illustrated. Easter Sunday was a heavenly day, and all Paris was in ecstacies that the dreadful, severe weather had passed away. Old and young, the aged and the invalided, turned out. Congratulations became general. But judge of the astonishment of the citizens to find, the next morning, Paris with a mantle of snow six inches thick on her shoulders, and a merciless, pelting, pitiless, blinding snow storm raging, and continuing unchanged for almost or rain. The city was struck with syncope.

At the late charter election in St. Paul no citizen voted for the first time in Minnesota. The anti-saloon element put a full municipal ticket for Mayor on the Citizens ticket was elected over the Democratic candidate by *five* majority.

The last about Barbara Fritchie is in a letter written by one who knows her well, to the *Washington Star*. He says Barbara was a reality, and that Whittier's poem is true, and adds: "When Stonewall Jackson, and his cavalcade passing through Frederick, of necessity he had to pass the house in which she lived, on West Patrick street, south side, next to Carrol Creek. As he and his troops passed her house, she appeared at the dormer window of her one-storied house, and waved the Stars and Stripes before their veritable faces. One of his men raised his gun toward her, and she cried, 'Shoot if you must this old gray head, but spare your country's flag!' Jackson still waving the flag. Jackson himself knocked his gun aside, and commanded him not to attempt any such thing, at the same time raising his hat in honor of the flag. A shout then went up from his own men, and they passed on."

Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis, a clerical politician of Cincinnati, preached his farewell sermon in that city on Sunday last, and has gone to Grace Church, Brooklyn. The Cincinnati *Commercial* will feel the loss, for it has managed to give the reverend gentleman a very extensive reputation.

The Boston *Traveller* plainly tells the eight-hours' labor advocates that Congress, in adjourning without settling the point as to what constitutes a day's work in government service, pulled the wool over the eyes of both employer and employee—the former, because to suit the eight-hour men, and the Senate refusing to act, thus: "One branch of Congress pursuing a course intending to satisfy one body of men, and the other branch so acting as to satisfy another and an adverse body."

George Alfred Townsend's fate is a warning to sensational writers to beware of the quicksands of office hunting. It is stated The Press first declined to appoint him Consul to Antwerp, his appointment having been urged by Mr. Washburne, because Townsend in one of the letters stated that the President had withdrew the tender of a Cabinet position to Hon. James F. Wilson, because he (the President) had learned of Mr. Wilson's alleged corrupt connection with a favorable report on the McGarrahan claim while Mr. Wilson was chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Wilson is one of General Grant's favorites, and is promptly rescued. The imputation on his integrity, G. A. T. being the sufferer thereby.

J. Ross Browne seems to have had enough friends in California to raise considerable dissatisfaction at his removal from the Chinese mission.

The *Herald* says Secretary Fish talked the President into appointing Sanford Minister to Spain, instead of Sickles, by insisting Sanford was the man to get Cuba, say his wife, or $100,000. These figures do not differ very much from the liquor licenses collected in Allegheny county.

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WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Management, Present Condition and Pressing Wants of the Institution.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Gladstone, in his review of Ecce Homo, remarks that "it is doubtless needful that popular theology, which, like everything else, tends to settle down into mere formulas, should be shaken up from time to time, and measured and adjusted by its eternal standards." If this is true of theology, it is equally so of theological institutions, whose province it is to define and unfold the doctrines of scripture, and to equip young men for their dissemination and defense. Like everything else in this changing world, Theological Seminaries cannot stand still; they will and must change, and where the change is not for the better, it is highly important that it should be speedily corrected. When an institution becomes dead, it must be quickened into new life. When it becomes inefficient, it must be remodeled, reconstructed, readjusted to suit the exigencies of the church and the age. When disease has fastened upon the system and is insidiously seeking to strike the death chill to the heart, the physician must not spare the knife, the patient must quietly yield to the severest treatment, for it is a case of life and death. In brief, when things go wrong, they ought, if possible, to be set right, and this, reasoning of things as all more necessary when great and important interests are at stake, as when a church's ministry is imperilled through the inefficiency of instruction and the consequent inadequacy of the theological course.

It is right for the Church to regard with peculiar interest her centers of learning and influence, and it is painful to see that in some of those who have been elevated by her to high positions of honor and trust; but this reverence for *dead excellence*, while it should serve as a safeguard and shield, should not prevent the keen eye of the critic from seeing into what is wrong, nor paralyze his hand when he endeavors, with a good intention, to correct the evils that undeniably exist. The enchantments which distance lends to the view must necessarily be dissipated by a nearer approach to the object. Nor has every one a right to criticise, who does not know the facts of the case has a right to speak. Only the wise is assisted by Christian motives should dare to write.

In calling attention to the present condition of the Western Theological Seminary, now that she has entered upon the second of another session, the writer of this article claims no monopoly, prejudice or personal jealousy. If he knows his own heart, he is prompted only by a sincere desire to see that institution freed from the hindrances which now oppress, and rescued from the dangers which threaten her life. Nor does he speak hastily or ignorantly. He knows what he affirms, he knows what all know who are at all acquainted with the condition of that Seminary, and he defies any one to deny or to disprove what he has to state. And now what is wrong? What is all this about? Who dares to assail that which the Presbyterian Church has taught to look upon as a very fountain of spiritual strength and life?

It is not without reluctance that this subject is approached. I have waited long hoping that some abler hand would undertake the work. Three years of my life have been spent within the walls of that institution. As I write precious memories throng my mind. The chapel with its portraits, the bell with its clear, sweet resonance, the class rooms with their renewed voices, all come back again, and the faces of classmates and fellow students, some of them now pale in death, rise before me, never to be seen again perhaps, till we stand face to face in the judgment.

But this is not the time for sentiment. It is the time for impartial statement of facts, and let us now consider the facts, and the causes of these facts, that we may be able to find the remedy.

The facts are easily reached and easily stated, and first as to the Professors.

There are but two chairs in this Seminary at present that are filled with competent instructors, and even these departments might be better managed—I refer to the departments of Didactic Theology and Church History. As a theologian Dr. H—— stands pre-eminently among the first and foremost. He is great in spite of his eccentricities. As a thinker and preacher he is simply great—luminous in thought, original in statement, a master of analysis, a champion of orthodox truth. As an instructor he is remarkably resourceful; but as a man, though simple, and even childlike at times in his manners, he is wanting in that tender sympathy and that unfeigned, considerate courtesy which, in my opinion, are essential to the true modern theological professor. A professor who is isolated from the students in whose temporal and spiritual welfare he ought to take a deep personal interest must, to be appreciated, be find that his coldness and neglect prostrate to a great degree his efforts in the class room. A manner that is constantly struggling between utility and ornament is not calculated to win the hearts of men who are sensitive to their rights, all the more so in proportion as their rights are withheld. It may be folly in Princeton to expect and sound under graduates, but such a course will not do in Allegheny.

I have but a word to say in regard to the Professor of Church History. Large-hearted, large-minded, genuine and true and earnest, infinitely above a mean thing, he never falls to inspire a strong affection for himself. Students love him, consult him, visit him, cling to him, because they know he is a gentleman, and but beneath that quiet exterior there beats a warm, true heart.

But, in my judgment, had both Dr. H. and Dr. W. less to do outside of the Seminary, they would be all the better able to fill their own departments. It is simply absurd for a Professor in a Theological Seminary, where he is expected to devote his entire time to his special work, to be burdened with all the cares and duties of a large congregation besides. It scatters his energies and cripples his efforts, it overtaxes his powers—it endangers his health; and this is especially true in the case of a Professor of Exegesis and Biblical Literature, for besides his charge, his time is greatly devoted to his commentaries and to the press. This is felt most keenly in the class-room, where verbal exegesis has dwindled into a farce, where Hermeneutics has been turned into mere punning and verbal legerdemain. You warn the church that this department needs to be looked at and looked after, and completely overhauled, for it is not doing its work. A mere *syllabus* will not redeem a department which has no system, no points, no consistency. A mere exegesis has degenerated into a farce, where Hermeneutics has been turned into mere punning and verbal legerdemain. You warn the church that this department needs to be looked at and looked after, and completely overhauled, for it is not doing its work. A mere *syllabus* will not redeem a department which has no system, no points, no consistency. A mere exegesis has degenerated into a farce, where Hermeneutics has been turned into mere punning and verbal legerdemain.

As to the Professor of Pastoral Theology, I have nothing but the profoundest respect, on account of his past services to the Church. He has been a giant in his time, and is even now a man of remarkable clearness of intellect for one of his age, but his lectures are behind the age, and his peculiar sensitiveness has become an annoyance and a regret. These are some of the facts as regards the professors. They have too much to do. They are too much worn by time to the lecture system. One is too old, another too unpopular. Only two are the right men in the right place, and of these two, one has undertaken too much for his health, and the other is mercurial in his temperment and governed too much by personal prejudice.

These strictures may strike many as being harsh and uncalled for, but we are living in stirring times. Much depends on the leaders of thought. The religious world seems sadly confused, and in the march of events and in the very nature of the case, there is a pressing necessity laid upon the church to elevate more to the choirs of her seminaries, who have neither time nor heart, nor competency to meet the demands of the place.

The condition of the students at the Allegheny Seminary ought also to be taken into consideration. If they receive little sympathy from the professors, they receive still less from the community in which they are placed. Times have changed. It used to be that theological students were treated with consideration and respect, as young men who were devoting their lives to the Master, but now money governs Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Even one of the Professors, it is said, worships at the shrine of mammon, and as a very leading man in the church, as in the world, is measured by this standard, theological students are looked upon by many with pity, if not contempt, as poor, goodish young men, who enter this ministry from necessity, not having force enough to succeed in the other professions of life. This is a stern fact, and to me it is one of the saddest signs of the times. It is discouraging young men of talent from entering the ministry, it is driving able men from the ministry, and this, too, at a time when the hold that the pulpit has upon the world is due as much to superior talent as to superior piety. Men who devote their lives to Christ ought to be held in high esteem on account of their self-denial, and ought to be encouraged and supported and stimulated in their arduous work, for God knows it is not an easy work! A word as to the library. It lacks books. It wants arrangement. It is not rightly kept. The greater part of it is perfectly useless, and it needs to be largely replenished and completely rearranged.

The remedy for all this is plain. Let the Directors of the Seminary, now in session, and the General Assembly of the church look into this matter at once. Let the right men be placed in this institution. Let the professors devote their time to their work and give up their outside burdens. Let the endowment of the institution be increased. Let the students do their duty like men, and let them be treated as men by both the faculty and surrounding community. Let the library be replenished. Let the rooms in both the Seminary and Reed Hall be refitted and made suitable for the purpose for which they were intended; let the alumni of the institution awake to a livelier interest in her welfare; let there be less theology and more religion, less controversy and more conciliation; less pride and more courtesy; less self and more heart. Let there be more attention paid to living preaching and practical Christianity. Let the spirit of God be supplicated to shower a rich blessing upon all concerned, and then there will be less hair splitting and more edification, where now there is much that is lifeless and unessential and inefficient.

A FRIEND OF THE INSTITUTION.

April 20, 1869.

FROM New York to New Orleans in *seventy-six and a quarter hours* is the schedule rate of time agreed on by a meeting of Railroad Superintendents, at Louisville, last week. This is by way of Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and Louisville. The only break in the transit will be at the latter point. Cincinnati complains that in the schedule of places named it has no place, but the completion last week of the air line road from Cincinnati to Louisville (distance 101 miles) makes things all right for our friends of the Queen City, and will possible cause some discomfort to the Indianapolis people.

New Social Fashions in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of an English paper says: "Several of the Parisian *femmes a la mode* are, it is whispered, about to carry many startling innovations into the most *huppe* salons. The month of April is to make up in sadness for the relative dullness of the winter season. I am told that one daring hostess intends introducing some variations on the old Sarabande, a dance in which costumes of every country are to figure. Another project consists in the Parisianising of *la fiesta de los flores*, a South American custom. At the entrance of the salon is placed a large covered basket containing small bouquets of flowers, and presided over by a modern Flora. Each great plunges his or her hand into the basket and takes a posy, which the women attach to their dress or put in their hair, and the gentlem

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 20, 1869.

Whatever change is noticeable in the local money market indicates a tendency to greater ease, and it is thought by many that soon the rates will assume a very comfortable condition for all parties concerned.

Local stocks of late have been quiet. There is a steady investment demand for bank stocks, which are up generally to a higher point than ever before reached. Among the oil stocks we notice that Columbia, which dates out of a material diminution in the daily yield of oil during the past two months or more, had fallen to a comparatively low figure; but within the past week the yield has greatly increased, almost up to the usual standard. It is thought that the new well which has just been tested will prove a good one, and in that event the company will be receiving daily sufficient oil to cause a decided advance in the stock again.

—Government bonds show a fractional decline in price to-day.

—The following stocks were sold last evening on the second call of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 108 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Exchange National Bank	71 00
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Exchange National Bank	75 00
Eagle Cotton Mills	31 00
80 shares Oniko Valley Oil Company for	3 00

Reserve.—**E. M. McVay & Co.** report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Buying.	Selling.	Noon.	Close.
6's, '81	117	117		117¼
5-20's	113½	113¾		113¾
1864 5-20's	113½	113¾		113¾
1865 5-20's reg.	112½	112¾		112¾
1865 5-20's new	112½	112¾		112¾
1867 5-20's	114½	114¾		115
1868	115½	115¾		115¾
10-40's	108½	108¾		108¾
Gold	134¼	134⅝		134⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	April 19,	April 20.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold				
U. S. 6's, 1881	117	117¼		
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113½	113¾		
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	113½	113¾		
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	112½	112¾		
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1865	112½	112¾		
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1867	114½	114¾		
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1868	115½	115¾		
U. S. 10-40s	108½	108¾		

—The general stock market was reflective of the easier state of the money market and a decided renewal of the speculative feeling. The boldness, if not desperation of the cliques in carrying their loads over the dangerous period of the spring stringency in money, has been more than amply rewarded. The question now arises, will they sell at the present stage of appreciation or will they still further stimulate the advance. The remarkable advance has been in the railroad stocks, some of which advanced as much as 7 per cent. upon the opening prices of the week and are now from twenty to forty per cent. higher than they were in the winter. The decline in breadstuffs is one of the influences which may work serious injury to the cause of these stocks during the summer, and while prices are so light it is questionable whether the speculative public should not hesitate until the extent of this danger is known. A Boston authority says:

"What effect the lower quotations for breadstuffs will have on the traffic receipts cannot of course be determined, however, it is safe to say, however, by some are usually good judges, that the earnings are likely to show a less percentage of increase during the remainder of the year. farmers, with the prospect of cheaper fuel, will be more profitable to feed out their grain and send it to market in beef and pork. This will be especially true during

...mercial.

...Y MATTERS.

THE COUNTY OFFICES.

List of Candidates for Judicial, Legislative and Other Offices.

We give below a list of the names of such candidates as have been announced in the party papers, or are generally spoken of in connection with the several county offices to be filled at the ensuing election. The list for Assembly will of course be largely increased as the time for holding the convention draws closer. If any names have been omitted, we will announce them hereafter:

SENATE.
George Wilson, Pittsburgh.
Thomas Howard, Pittsburgh.
Samuel R. Cluley, Pittsburgh.
Thomas A. Rowley, Pittsburgh.
George H. Anderson, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
Miles S. Humphreys, South Pittsburgh.
Samuel Kerr, Elizabeth.
Vincent Miller, South Fayette.
George F. Morgan, Pittsburgh.
James Taylor, Pittsburgh.
George R. Riddle, Allegheny.
Joseph Walton, Allegheny.
David L. Smith, Allegheny.
David N. White, Sewickley.
Gilbert M. McMaster, Pittsburgh.
Dr. A. M. Barr, Pittsburgh.
Samuel Chadwick, Pittsburgh.
William R. Reed, Pittsburgh.

JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT.
Jno. M. Kirkpatrick, Pittsburgh.
David Reed, Pittsburgh.
John F. Penney, Pittsburgh.

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS, &C.
F. H. Collier, Sharpsburg.
Wm. E. Negley, Pittsburgh.
Thomas Ewing, Pittsburgh.
R. Riddle Roberts, Pittsburgh.

SHERIFF.
Wm. G. Stubbs, Allegheny.
Hugh K. Fleming, Allegheny.
Wm. A. Herron, Pittsburgh.
John H. Hare, Pittsburgh.
Frank Duff, Ohio township.
John A. Watson, Elizabeth township.
Joseph Rose, Pittsburgh.
Charles Barnes, Allegheny.
Henry Beaver, South Pittsburgh.

CLERK OF COURTS.
John G. Brown, Millvale borough.
Joseph Browne, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER.
H. Snively, Pittsburgh.
Anunias Shaw, Allegheny.
Hugh McMaster, Pittsburgh.
Thomas H. Hunter, Pittsburgh.
E. S. Bissell, Pittsburgh.
— Wightman, Baldwin.

COMMISSIONER.
George Hamilton, Pittsburgh.
Robert Cunningham, Pittsburgh.
Joseph Irwin, Pittsburgh.
Luke R. Davidson, Wilkins.
William Bailey, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER.
J. F. Denniston, Pittsburgh.
J. R. Copeland, Elizabeth.

COMMISSIONER.
Joseph H. Gray, Pittsburgh.
John Keil, Monongahela.

CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT.
Alex. Hilands, Pittsburgh.

Another Case of Inhuman Treatment—A Father and Mother Charged with Cruelly Beating their Daughter.

A few days ago we reported that a German and his wife, residing in Birmingham, had been committed to jail for inhumanly treating Mena Wessner, a girl whom they were raising. To-day we are called upon to report another and more terrible case of a similar character, with the exception that the girl is the daughter of the parties charged with doing the beating. The circumstances of the affair are as follow:

The girl whose name is Anna Dolan, lived with her parents Patrick and Mary Dolan, on Penn street, in the Twelfth ward, until Monday night last, when she left her home and went to that of a neighbor. There she told the family with whom she was staying that the person with whom she was stopping believing her story to be true brought her to the office of Justice Hyndman afternoon to make information against her parents.

The information—aggravated assault and battery—charges that the defendant, did, on the 15th of April, and at divers times previous to that date, unlawfully, wilfully and maliciously assault and battery upon deponent by striking her on the head with the heel of a boot, and pulling her up by alley adjoining the house by the hair of the head, and also by striking her on the head with a chair and a poker, cutting it severely, and also by kicking her severely in various parts of her body. In proof of her allegations the girl showed wounds on her head which she stated had been inflicted by the male defendant striking her with the heel of his boot. One of these wounds was a bad one, the other was still open, having been inflicted but a short time previous to her leaving home. She also exhibited bruises on her body, caused, she said, by the kicks from both parties. The defendants keep a tavern and boarding house on the opposite the Central Skating Park. The girl is about eighteen years of age. A hearing in the case will take place at ten A. M. to-day.

Escaped from the Lock-Up at Wellsville, Ohio—Came to Pittsburgh Where He was Wanted.

On Monday last a man named William Welsh was arrested at Wellsville, Ohio, for felonious assault and battery, knocking a fellow down and pummeled a man whose name we could not learn in that town on the day mentioned. During Monday night he succeeded in escaping from the lock-up in that place, where he had been placed to await a hearing and it was supposed he had come in the direction of Pittsburgh. Officers Alcorn and Roch, of the Mayor's office, heard of the escape from the employees of the western trains, and concluded to look out for Welsh. They called at the Red Union Hotel, on Sixth street, and there learned that a man answering the description of the fugitive had registered his name as John Smith. As they were going up St. Clair street they fortunately met him and immediately took their man into custody and conducted him to the lock-up. There he was searched, and on his person was found an item clipped from one of the city papers, detailing that Welsh had been sued by a man named Ross before Esquire Blackmore, for felonious assault and battery. On discovering this, officer Moon recollected of having the warrant in that case, and procuring it and connecting all the circumstances of the case together, became convinced that Welsh was the identical man named in the warrant. The finding of the item on his person was convincing proof of his identity. The charge referred to was committed on a bank named Ross, at Lawrenceville, during a political meeting held there last fall. Welsh will probably have a hearing to-day. He put in a foot into a rather bad net by coming to Pittsburgh.

Caught in the Act.

Yesterday evening two boys entered the dry goods and trimming store of Charles Lowe, No. 20 Fifth avenue, and asked to be shown some cloth suitable for pantaloons. Mr. Lowe handed down several pieces of goods out of which one of the boys made a selection, and paid for enough for a pair of pants. The other could not be suited and started to leave the store, but as he did so Mr. L. observed something underneath his coat, and giving information behind the counter he caught the boy and took from him a bundle of cloth, and also a pair of corsets which he had secreted there. Officer Aeschelman was then called, into whose custody they were placed. At the office the boy stated that his name was Henry Rank, and that he resided near Oakland. He appeared to be intoxicated. He was locked up for a hearing this morning.

Saloon Fight.

John Belly appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon and entered complaint against Wm. Knapp for disorderly conduct, the defendant is employed as fireman on the towboat Hercules, and while in a saloon on Water street yesterday morning, Belly says he could "whip anybody in the room." His "Dutch blood immediately got hot," and he went for Knapp, whom he struck a terrible blow in the left eye. Knapp was arrested, and when brought before the Mayor vowed he could whip Belly every day in the week. A fine of five dollars and costs was imposed on Knapp, and additional for the use of the word "Capt." I would not do that; Belly said he could whip any one in the house, &c., before he struck him." The fine was paid for him by another, and his release effected.

Suicide by Hanging.

Robert Carson, a middle-aged gentleman, residing at Lay Iron's Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, about twelve miles west of Connellsville, is reported to have committed suicide on Monday forenoon by hanging himself. From what we can learn it appears that deceased recently purchased some land, which, when the payment fell due, he could not meet. This caused him to be depressed in spirits, and he informed his family, some two or three days previous to the consummation of the act and deed, that he intended to destroy his life. No food was paid to it, however, and on Monday morning the deceased procured a strap and went to a neighboring wood, and hung himself to a tree. His body was discovered some short time afterward. The deceased leaves a widow and family to mourn his sudden loss.

Railians Fined.

Mayor Brush continues to impose heavy fines on ruffians brought before him, and yesterday morning four parties of the character indicated, named Daniel Stewart, John Jones, John Brown and Peter Harrington, were brought up on complaint of Mr. Bennett, proprietor of a liquor store on Smithfield street, who alleged they had entered his store, and after acting in the most outrageous manner left, taking with them some clothing, &c., belonging to deponent. Mr. B. declined prosecuting the case with severity, whereupon the Mayor fined them $10 and costs for disorderly conduct. The fines were liquidated and the quartette released.

CONGREGATED WORSHIP IN THE PENITENTIARY.—The prisoners confined in the Western Penitentiary were "congregated for worship" on Sunday last, under the provisions of the late law. They were all brought from their cells, and assembled in their respective blocks, where they could not only hear but see the moral instructor, Rev. A. M. Milligan, who delivered an appropriate discourse. The prisoners behaved themselves with decorum, and seemed delighted with the opportunity to mingle together, even for so brief a period. Mr. O. Phillips, one of the Inspectors, was also present, and explained the purpose of the law to the prisoners. He also informed them that the Governor is empowered to commute the term of sentence for good behavior had a prisoner been sentenced, and would probably be signed by the Governor.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.—It is likely the Young Men's Bible Societies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be consolidated, as a movement has been agreed upon which includes the adoption of the Pittsburgh Society of the constitution of the Pittsburgh Society, and the change of the charter name to the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny County. The plan also contemplates the holding of meetings of the Society alternately in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The anniversary meetings will be held together this year, and on that occasion the consolidation will be consummated.

HEARING THIS MORNING.—Officer Samuel Long, of the Mayor's office, went down to Millerstown, Pennsylvania, yesterday evening, having in custody the negro Wm. Hutchinson, charged with feloniously stabbing his wife, Elizabeth Hutchinson, in the back, with a knife. The case was reported in yesterday's at nine o'clock this morning.

CASE DISMISSED.—In the case of W. H. Batchelor, charged on oath of Henry W. Bengough, prosecutor failed to appear and battery, the yerday, and the case was dismissed.

COUNTY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee.

Judicial, Legislative and County Conventions Called.

A. L. Russell's Appointment.

Course of Senator Errett Indorsed.

A meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee was held yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, at City Hall, for the purpose of designating the number of nominating conventions to be held, fixing the time for the primary meetings, and transacting such other business as might be brought before it. The attendance was very large, nearly every section of the county being represented.

Hon. Russell Errett presided, and Col. John H. Stewart acted as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the first business in order would be the fixing of the time for holding the primary meetings and designating the number of conventions to be held.

W. S. Purviance, Esq., moved that there be three conventions, as follows:

First. To nominate a Judge of the District Court, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and select delegates to the State Convention, and to be known as the "Judicial Convention." To meet at City Hall.

Second. To nominate a Senator and Representatives, and to be known as the "Legislative Convention." To meet at the Academy of Music, or such other place as may be designated.

Third. To nominate a county ticket, and to be known as the "County Convention." To meet at the Court House.

The delegates to the Judicial and County Conventions to be elected on the last Saturday in May, and the conventions to meet on the first Tuesday of June; the delegates to the Legislative Convention to be elected on the third Saturday in August, and to meet on the Tuesday following.

The Chairman warned the committee of the danger of holding the conventions on different days. The best plan was to make all the nominations on the same day.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., moved to amend the proposition of Mr. Purviance, by providing that all the Conventions be held on the same day."

Mr. Purviance accepted this amendment, and incorporated it in the original motion.

Col. T. M. Bayne offered an amendment providing that there be but one convention—one to be known as the "County" and the other as the "Judicial," and that the County Convention shall nominate all county officers except Senator and Representatives, and delegates to the State Convention, which shall be nominated by the Judicial Convention.

S. Schoyer, Esq., opposed the amendment and favored three conventions. The more conventions there were held the fairer would be the expression of the will of the people. The judicial and legislative nominations should be separate from all others, and log rolling and trading would be in a great measure prevented.

C. G. Taylor, Esq., moved to give the nomination for Clerk of the Orphan's Court and Register to the judicial convention.

J. F. Fennimore, in order to obviate all difficulty, moved the adoption of the "Crawford county system," by this means the people could make their own nominations, and there could be no trickery and trading among politicians and candidates.

The Chairman stated that this question had been brought before the Committee last fall, and a decided majority had opposed it. If the motion was now adopted, there would be put to a vote.

Captain H. S. Fleming stated that he was not opposed to the Crawford county system, so far as he was concerned, but the party was divided in opinion on the subject.

Colonel Stewart, Mr. Schoyer and others regarded the election of delegates, as proposed, in the country districts, where the vote was usually light at present, as one that was to be feared that such a change would give the city districts entire control of all nominations. Under the delegate system of the last, the townships had an equal voice with the wards.

The motion of Mr. Moreland was then seconded, and the question recurred upon Mr. Taylor's amendment, which was declared lost.

The Chairman then stated that the question was upon Mr. Bayne's amendment, to call but two conventions.

Mr. Schoyer strongly advocated a separate Legislative Convention, and urged the necessity of out the county destined an opportunity to vote directly for the delegates to nominate an entire ty ticket, free from all complications with other offices. He appealed to the Committee to try it for once. If it would work well, give entire satisfaction to the people, and result in the selection of the best men, he would gladly have more than three conventions, but would regret to limit the Committee to provide for less than that number.

The question was then taken on Col. Bayne's amendment, which was decided in the negative.

The original proposition of Mr. Purviance was then read, and adopted unanimously—a convention for three conventions, to be held on the same day.

Mr. F. C. Negley moved that the Chairman of the County Convention appoint the County Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. Taylor moved to amend, that the Chairman of the County Convention appoint the Executive Committee. Not agreed to.

Mr. Wm. E. Hunter moved, as an amendment, that this County Convention assemble that the next County Committee be appointed by the Chairman of the committee composed of three delegates to each of the three conventions.

This amendment was accepted by Mr. Negley, and the resolution was adopted.

THE "CHARGE" OF COLONEL RUSSELL.

Mr. Schoyer called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the appointment of Colonel T. A. L. Russell as Minister to Ecuador had been charged to Allegheny county, evidently for the purpose of drawing off the anti-Grant sentiment, but before the door was opened he heard a whisper in the room open and shut. No one else was in the room but Howard, and a search of his person resulted in the finding of a pair of "satisfactory" and other looks akin to the profession. Satisfied beyond a doubt that Howard was the thief, the Chief turned his attention to ferreting out the stolen property, and just then it occurred to him that the raising and lowering of the window, already spoken of, might have had something to do with it. Sure enough, on the Fair Ground adjoining building, upon which the window in question opened, the stolen property was found. Howard was arrested and taken to the lock-up, and shortly afterward had a hearing on an information for robbery, preferred by Chief Hague. In default of the required bail, the accused was committed for trial. Howard, it is said, arrived from Chicago only a few days ago, and is reported as being one of the Wash. Fiend party. He was found in Howard's possession, calling for a coat at the Monongahela House, and presented and the coat recovered. The owner is not known to Chief Hague and his officers displayed considerable acuteness in working up the case.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Court met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and the following business was transacted:

In the case of Edward Sheehan vs. John G. Schadenman, reported yesterday as on trial, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents damages.

James L. Wilson vs. Robert Franklin. Appealed from the judgment of Alderman Vandevort in favor of the plaintiff for 49.

Robert Franklin vs. James Wilson, Sr., and James Wilson, Jr. Appeal from the judgment of an Alderman. Jury out.

The preliminary motions made in the matter of the reapplication of the Odd Fellows and Masonic Hall Association of Manchester for a charter.

Robert Arbuthnot vs. James K. Lanahan. Appeal from judgment. On trial.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 54, (September) Hyde's administrators vs. Passaligo et al.

No. 33, (January) O'Neill et al. vs. Shane.

No. 36, Sauter & Borlans vs. Howard.

No. 32, Adams vs. Lipp.

No. 37, Andrews vs. Wain.

No. 5, (December) Hagerman & Boyle vs. Pittsburgh.

No. 34, (January) Van Kirk vs. Long.

No. 35, Kinkaid vs. Long.

No. 36, Pier, Dannals et al. vs. Shultz & Danner.

No. 40, McKenna vs. Stoner et al.

No. 41, Wood vs. Mehaffey.

No. 69, Bell vs. Haigh.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Robert Murphy vs. Hugh Sproul and Wm. M. Redmond, administrators of David Sproul, deceased, reported yesterday as on trial, was concluded this morning.

In this Court yesterday a point was raised in the case of Fisher vs. Fisher, wherein parties interested to testify, the suit being that reported above. The counsel for the defense offered as a witness Wm. B. Mogeau, one of the administrators of David Sproul, deceased, and who is to otherwise interested in the case.

Mr. Woods, counsel for the prosecution objected to his competency, on the ground that, under the exception made in the recent act of Assembly, the law should not apply to actions by or against executors, administrators or guardians.

Mr. Ewing, counsel for the defense, argued in favor of admitting the testimony of Mr. Mogeau, claiming that the law in the matter of executors not holding any of the estate, witnesses, was intended to remove a disability arising simply from a party in interest, and that whereas, the recent act was to give both parties to the contract or suit equal privileges, action a right to be heard before the jury, and that the exception should not apply in the case where the lips of one party was sealed in death, and that it was not intended by this exception that any party should be interested who was a competent witness before the passage of the act. The matter will probably be decided by the Court this morning.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 97, Eiferth vs. Malone.

No. 103, Smith vs. Dillinger & Stevenson.

No. 104, Wyman vs. Brick et al.

No. 105, Robinson & Co. vs. Garnishees of H. Clary.

No. 106, Shade et ux. vs. Arnsworth et ux.

No. 76, Schalk vs. Fisher et al.

No. 114, Emmett vs. Kidd.

No. 115, Waring & Kinz vs. Garnishee of Graham & Co.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

In the Bankruptcy Branch of this Court yesterday, the case of Bloomingdale, Rein & Co., opposing creditors, vs. Morgan Bell, alleged bankrupt, was argued on the motion to dismiss specifications of objections to bankrupt's discharge by Mr. Buchanan, of Greene county.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

John Boyd made information before this magistrate, charging Joseph Cobbs with the arceny of one horse collar, one bridle and one pair of wagon lines, the whole valued at $10, the articles mentioned were stolen from Boyd's stable, on Washington street. The accused was arrested and lodged in jail for a hearing.

CHEATING BY FALSE PRETENSES.

A warrant was issued by the same magistrate, for the arrest of one John Gibson, charged, on oath of Caspar Pollman with cheating by false pretences. The information charged that the defendant obtained a harness worth ninety dollars from complainant, by representing that he was a partner in the coal firm of McFarland & Co., which Pollman alleges to have since ascertained to be false. Officer Bell is after the accused.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

WARRANT ISSUED.

John Winters complained to the Justice named above, that Mrs. Constantina Small used cruel usage to a child of hers in a cruel manner at his house, in East Birmingham. A warrant was issued.

FATHER AGAINST DAUGHTER.

John Davis preferred an information for larceny against his daughter Martha Davis. It seems that the old man has a lot in East Birmingham, which he proposed selling. The daughter did not want him to sell, and, it is alleged, took possession of the deed, which the found in her father's pocket. The case was settled.

[Before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.]

DISORDERLIES.

Robert Waters was arrested and fined ten dollars and costs for raising a disturbance at his home on Cedar avenue, Allegheny city, yesterday.

John McCaslin was arrested for driving a loaded hay wagon against a street car window. A fine of five dollars and costs was imposed.

John Snee was locked up for throwing stones into the windows of a beer saloon in the Fifth ward.

Henry B. Gallaher was arrested and placed in the lock-up for flourishing a bottle of whiskey and making a fool of himself generally, at various places in the Fifth ward.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Peter Bangler, charged, on oath of J. R. Hall, with assault and battery.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

H. B. McCuny made information charging Wm. Chadwick, of McKeesport, with selling liquor on Sunday. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Hugh McLeash, charged on oath of George Hoffman with the assault and battery, beating and choking deponent and his wife and threatening them with further harm. The parties reside in Mifflin township.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Watkinses, who are decided favorites already, will appear this evening in "Kathleen Mavourneen." They are very clever artists and deserve all encouragement.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—The comic Taylor, Sam, Collyer and pupils, and others, gives a fine entertainment at this place.

REHEARNED.—Yesterday morning the insurance policies and other papers stolen from W. H. Lupton & Co., roofers, on Saturday night last, were returned by a lady who found them them in a wagon on Duncan street. There is no clue as yet to the perpetrators of the robbery.

NOT YET RECOVERED.—The body of the lad Henry squires, who was drowned in the Allegheny river on Monday afternoon, notice of which was published yesterday, has not yet been recovered.

BEING PAVED.—Vine alley, in the Seventh ward, is being paved.

An Absolute Safeguard.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is a sure guarantee that by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant, and the malarious influence will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not only a standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

Great Sacrifice of Goods.

At the auction sale of Macrum & Carlisle, No. 29 Fifth avenue. Sales to-day at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M.

Breast Pumps

Of a superior kind at Dr. Keyser's new medicine store, No. 167 Liberty street,

For Blood Diseases.

Dr. Keyser's great Blood Searcher is a remedy of unequalled value—at 167 Liberty street, near Sixth.

Health for One Dollar.

Dr. Keyser's great medicine, Blood Searcher, will cure all eruptions of the skin and pimples on the face. Sold at 167 Liberty street.

The Blood.

The greatest Spring and Summer purifier will be found in Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher. Sold at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, No. 167 Liberty street.

Breast Pumps

Of the best kind, for sale at Dr. Keyser's new medicine store, No. 167 Liberty street.

Dr. Keyser

May be consulted without charge, until further notice, every evening from four o'clock until six, and from seven until nine o'clock at night, at his great new medicine store, No. 167 Liberty street, sign of the Golden Mortar.

Hernia or Breach.

The best and cheapest Trusses applied and for sale at Dr. Keyser's New Medicine Store, No. 167 Liberty street.

Perfumery and Hair Oils

Will be sold at lower prices than can be had in the city, at Dr. Keyser's New Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

Blacking.

For the cheapest and best Blacking in the city, by the dozen or gross, at Keyser's New Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

Hair Brushes

For sale cheap, at Dr. Keyser's, No. 167 Liberty street.

Fine Ladies' Satchels.

A large assortment just received at Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

Sewing Machines

For family sewing rented by the week or month at the sales-room and office of Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street.

Valuable Business Property.

On Liberty street, at auction. See advertisement on fourth page for description of that valuable property. No. 215 Liberty street, to be sold on Friday next at 3 o'clock. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Trunks and Traveling Satchels.

At Jos. Leibler's Trunk Factory, No. 104 Wood street, can be found every style of Trunk or Traveling Satchel, at as low prices as any other factory in the city.

The Best Spool Cotton.

Spool Silk, Linen Thread and Sewing Machine Oil for sale at the lowest market prices at the place of Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from first, and generally they do me better of that which I began thinking well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Liberty Street Property at Auction.

The special attention of business men is directed to the sale, on the premises, of valuable business property 215 Liberty street, see advertisement on fourth page by A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

If you Want Cheap Goods,

Attend the auction sales at Macrum & Carlisle's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. Sales to-day at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M.

The Nextest

Sewing, stitching and embroidery done in the city is done at the establishment of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, 127 Wood street.

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Rash, Pimples, Sores, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft as velvet. Sold by all druggists. For sale by Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Great Sacrifice of Goods

At the auction sales at Macrum and Carlisle's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. Sales to-day at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M.

To Remove Moth Patches,

Freckles and Tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry. Sold by Druggists. ws

All Kinds

Of stitching and family sewing done at the office and salesroom of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, 127 Wood street.

Remember

The great auction sales at No. 29 Fifth avenue, of Trimmings, Lace Goods and Notions, of Macrum & Carlisle this morning and afternoon.

For Black Worms and Pimples

On the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold everywhere. The best shipped supply by Wholesale Medicine Dealers.

The Rush Continues

at the auction sales at Macrum & Carlisles' Fifth avenue. Sales to-day at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M.

FRESH, FRESH

BB
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BUTTER
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EGGS AND MILK,

RECEIVED DAILY, AT

A. L. CRAMER & CO.'S,

No. 10 Fifth Avenue.

ws

LEGS! LEGS!!

THE ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF PENN'A.

All Shareholders Are Men Wearing the Limbs Made by the Company.

To those requiring a limb we would say that our own experience has induced us to establish a factory here that would enable us to furnish a perfect limb for a reasonable price. After trying a number of the best and most highly recommended limbs, we have found more comfort and usefulness in this "ADJUSTABLE LACED LIMB," than in any other we have ever used. One of our number, a skilled mechanic, has charge of the shop. We have two patents, and by our experience with the two of the best patents, and by our experience we hope to improve in the style of the limbs we make. We have put the price of our new legs at $80. Persons from a distance only required to state the exact length of the limb they wish to order by, and the manner that prevents the escape of dust or ashes into the limb is taken.

The saving to purchasers, as compared with Eastern prices, is from $20 to $30, and we will warrant them a 25% refinement over, and then we are satisfied limbs will give *better satisfaction than any one made in New York or Philadelphia.* If we can get orders we can keep up our factory at the above price, and we therefore, ask an examination of our new legs before buying.

We make to order and keep on hand a supply of crutches, braces and appliances for fitting the deformed limbs, also, crutches, trusses, shoulder braces, &c. For further information, or circular, containing many testimonial letters from those who have worn the artificial limbs, address THE ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 204 PENN STREET, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Pittsburgh, Pa. ws

The Ellershausen PROCESS.

The Trustees are now prepared to grant Licenses under the

ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

The Superior Quality imparted to Good Iron, the great Improvement in Inferior Iron and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all manufacturers of iron.

Parties wishing to use it can obtain License by applying to

JAMES P. SPEER,
Attorney for the Trustees.

No. 96½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Parties interested are invited to visit the Shoenberger Works, where the process is now in successful operation.

ANTHRACITE COAL

The BRADDOCK'S FIELD COAL COMPANY has this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities and surrounding towns, for the sale of the Coal of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Anthracite Coal and Transportation Company. Parties in want of a superior quality of Anthracite Coal from Eastern Mines, will do well to call on them.

GENERAL OFFICE AND YARD, corner of Anderson street and P., F. W. and C. Railway, Allegheny city.

BRANCH OFFICE AND YARD, Liberty, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, Box 587, Pittsburgh.

T. D. HON,
Superintendent Pennsylvania and Ohio Anthracite Coal and Transportation Company, No. 114 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

March 20, 1869.

Large Stock of Clothing FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING (about $10,000 worth), and a large assortment of

HATS, CAPS AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Just received from the East, is offered for sale cheap at the Store of

JOHN F. WALTERS,

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Of Every One the Moment the First Symptoms of it are Discovered, it is

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For, by neglecting it, it will bring on DEAFNESS, and a host of other maladies, not unfrequently ending in

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In the letter of Rev. Mr. A. H. WATERS, annexed, it will be found that it produced POLYPUS in both nostrils, thus obstructing respiration, and consequently necessitating the air, impure and cold, to be drawn directly into the Lungs, which, sooner or later, would have produced Consumption, but for the timely aid of

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Who successfully removed them. If you have to hawk and scrape in the morning, to clear your throat of you have discharges, whether hard lumps or soft, yellow matter, whether inodorous or offensive, remember you are afflicted with Catarrh, which, unless is removed, will pass beyond the reach of human skill.

Statement of Mr. J. F. Diffenbacher.

PUBLISHER PITTSBURGH RAILROAD GUIDE.

From personal experience, I can most cordially recommend Dr. Lighthill's treatment for the Catarrh as being painless, efficacious, and one which is permanently beneficial in its results.

This statement is made for the benefit of those similarly affected, and not by solicitation of Dr. Lighthill.

J. F. DIFFENBACHER.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1868.

Further Testimony of Catarrh Cure.

GENTLEMEN—Language is inadequate to express my gratitude "at your unparalleled success" in the treatment of Catarrh. I have suffered with Catarrh for the last ten years, and after having applied to several eminent medical gentlemen, *without experiencing any relief*, was advised to consult you. After being subjected to *two almost painless operations*, you extracted two polypuses, or fleshy tumors, from my nose that have obstructed my breathing for years. I most cordially recommend your treatment to all persons similarly affected. Very truly &c.,

REV. A. H. WATERS,
Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 10 1869.

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Miraculous Cure of Deafness.

MILLTON CITY, Armstrong Co., Pa.,
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